

### In the Specification

Please substitute the following amended paragraph for paragraph [0008]:

**[0008]** It is therefore an object of the invention to provide an noise canceling coordinate positioning device and the method thereof.

Please substitute the following amended paragraph for paragraph [0018]:

**[0018]** Referring to FIG. 4 and FIG. 1, FIG. 4 shows a flowchart of a positioning method according to a preferred embodiment of the invention, and FIG. 1 shows a circuit diagram of a resistance-type film positioning device. Let T be the period of periodic noises. When detecting the X-coordinate or the Y-coordinate of a contact point, the voltage at point XP, point XM, point YP or point YM of the thin film positioning device 100 is sampled and measured. Here, point XP is used as an example of explanation. Having taken the voltage value of the sampled point XP, the ration between R\_right and R\_left will be obtained whereby the X-coordinate of the contact point can be referred. Referring to both FIG. 5A ~~and FIG. 5B~~, FIG. 5A shows a voltage waveform of diagrams ~~for~~ point XP. In the FIG. 5A, the waveform of the voltage at point XP is indicated as WFa. Since the voltage at point XP is coupled to a periodic noise, the voltage value at point XP will show a periodic pattern as well. Firstly, obtain a first sampling value S1 of the voltage at point XP at a first time point as shown in step 410. Next, obtain a second sampling value S2 of the voltage at point XP at a second time point as shown in step 420. The interval between the first time point and the second time point is roughly substantially a half of the noise period T.

Please substitute the following amended paragraph for paragraph [0019]:

**[0019]** If the voltage at point XP shows a periodic pattern as that in FIG. 5A and further shows a moderate oscillation, then the average of the first sampling value S1 and the second sampling value S2 can be regarded as the voltage value of point XP. However, the voltage at point XP sometimes shows an irregular pattern due to the sudden change of the noise. Referring to FIG. 5B, another voltage waveform of point XP is shown. In the FIG. 5B, the waveform of the voltage at point XP is indicated as WFb. If this is the case, the average of the first sampling value S1 and the second sampling value S2 cannot be seen as the voltage value of point XP and a further check is required. Determine if the absolute value of the difference between the first sampling value S1 and the second sampling value S2 is smaller than a first threshold value H1 or not as shown in step 430: if not, proceed to step 435 and neglect the present contact point because the above samplings fail to represent the actual point touched by the user.

Please substitute the following amended paragraph for paragraph [0021]:

**[0021]** In step 440, a third sampling value S3 is obtained at a third time point. The interval between the first time point and the third time point is ~~roughly~~ substantially a multiple of T, the period of the periodic noise. Next, proceed to step 450 to determine if the absolute value of the difference between the first and the third sampling values S1 and S3 is smaller than a second threshold value H2 or not: if yes, the average value of the first and the second sampling values S1 and S2 is used as the sampling value of

point XP to obtain the X-coordinate of point XP accordingly; if not, proceed to step 435 and neglect the contact point. Theoretically, since the noise is periodic, the third sampling value S3 should be much the same as the sampling value S1 while threshold value H2 should be smaller than threshold value H1. However, if the user applies too weak a force at the positioning device 100, S3 will surge up as shown in FIG. 5B. If this is the case, this contact point should be neglected as if the user did not touch the positioning device at all.